

It is high time that we recognize the good service that these pilots provide and that we do everything we can to help them in that effort. This resolution is part of that—simply encouraging people to learn to fly. I know there's a local group in my district that has taken advantage of this to publicize flight lessons in my area. They have a number of people signed up already who are willing to learn to fly so that they can accomplish good for other people.

So I strongly urge that we adopt this resolution and recognize the good work that aviation does for the general welfare of our Nation.

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I would just, again, like to express my strong support for this resolution. There's a lot of groups out there, again, that are encouraging flight. The Experimental Aircraft Association's Young Eagles program will give that young person their very first flight for free. I'd encourage anybody that would like to take advantage of that for a young person and to learn the joys of flying, to do that at their local airport.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution, H. Res. 1284, as amended, introduced by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BOYD), which supports the goals and ideals of International Learn to Fly Day, and recognizes the contributions of flight instructors, flight schools, aviation groups, and industry in promoting and teaching the nation's next generation of pilots.

As an effort to increase interest in flying, and to encourage the aviation community to get others involved in aviation, International Learn to Fly Day was established on May 15, 2009. Learn to Fly Day was announced at the Experimental Aviation Association's AirVenture in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, with the support of aviation groups, industry partners, flight schools, and flight instructors. The day was founded to cultivate a new generation of pilots to act as role models and to ensure that airlines are able to meet future needs for airline travel.

On Learn to Fly Day, flight schools, airports, and independent flight instructors will offer free or discounted flight instruction courses and other educational aviation events. The aviation community will lend its time and expertise to increase public interest in flying.

Many of the nation's heroes have been pilots, including the Wright brothers, Amelia Earhart, and most recently, Captain Chesley "Sully" B. Sullenberger III and First Officer Jeffrey Skiles. Flight has always been a national and international source of fascination and inspiration. To continue the significant legacy of flight, the United States needs to ensure that it can attract the next generation of commercial and recreational pilots.

International Learn to Fly Day will be an important day to promote the experience of learning to fly. This year will be the first year that the day will be celebrated, with events taking place across the country, and some internationally. International Learn to Fly Day will be observed each year on the third Saturday of May.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 1284.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us—introduced by the co-chairs of the GA Caucus, Dr. EHLERS and Mr. BOYD—expresses support for the designation of the third Saturday in May as "International Learn to Fly Day."

The resolution recognizes aviation's tremendous impact on the imagination, innovation, and economy of the United States.

Pilots are obviously a critical component of our aviation system and this resolution recognizes the need to cultivate the Nation's next generation of pilots.

It is fitting to recognize the international nature of aviation. The era of flight has certainly brought the world closer together.

Positioned between two major general aviation events in the United States, Sun and Fun in Lakeland, Florida and the EAA AirVenture in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, International Learn to Fly Day is a great time to encourage young people to take an interest in flying.

These air shows offer a great opportunity to get an up-close and personal look at the aircraft and interact with the pilots who make general aviation such a vibrant part of the aviation community in the United States, and around the world.

The International Learn to Fly Day is also a great way to encourage would-be aviators to follow in the footsteps of other aviators who have helped create the aviation system we all enjoy today.

Mr. Speaker, I support the adoption of the resolution, and urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. GRAVES. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. BOYD and Mr. EHLERS for bringing this resolution, and ask that all Members unanimously support H. Res. 1284, as amended.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1284, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: "Resolution supporting the goals and ideals of International Learn to Fly Day, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING AVIATION CONTRIBUTIONS IN HAITI EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 61) expressing the sense of the Congress that general aviation pilots and industry should be recognized for the contributions made in response to Haiti earthquake relief efforts.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 61

Whereas on January 12, 2010, the country of Haiti suffered a devastating earthquake;

Whereas after the earthquake, general aviation pilots rallied to provide transportation for medical staff and relief personnel;

Whereas more than 4,500 relief flights were made by general aviators in the first 30 days after the earthquake;

Whereas business aircraft alone conducted more than 700 flights, transporting 3,500 passengers, and over 1,000,000 pounds of cargo and supplies;

Whereas relief flights were fully paid for by individual pilots and aircraft owners;

Whereas smaller general aviation aircraft were able to deliver supplies and medical personnel to areas outside Port-Au-Prince which larger aircraft could not serve; and

Whereas the selfless efforts of the general aviation community have saved countless lives and provided humanitarian assistance in a time of need: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the United States Congress—

(1) recognizes the many contributions of the general aviation pilots and industry to the Haiti earthquake relief efforts; and

(2) encourages the continued generosity of general aviation pilots and operators in the ongoing humanitarian relief efforts in Haiti.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous material as necessary on S. Con. Res. 61.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. Con. Res. 61, a resolution which recognizes the many contributions of private pilots and the general aviation industry to the Haiti earthquake relief efforts and encourages the continued generosity of general aviation pilots and operators in ongoing humanitarian relief efforts in Haiti.

On January 12, 2010, a devastating earthquake struck Haiti, leaving up to 300,000 dead and 300,000 injured. Private pilots and businesses banded together to conduct an estimated 4,500 relief flights during the 30-day period following the earthquake. Business aircraft transported approximately 3,500 passengers and delivered over 1 million pounds of cargo and supplies to the Haitian people.

General aviation aircraft were vital for getting help to smaller communities that otherwise faced great difficulty in receiving aid. Media accounts described pilots ferrying supplies between nearby countries, like the Dominican Republic, to small towns in Haiti. They would often land on not much more than dirt roads. General aviation aircraft transported

critical supplies like food, blankets, medication, and medical equipment as well. The fuel from these aircraft was even used in some cases to help generators continue running. The aircraft carried medical staff and relief personnel from the United States to Haiti to assist in relief efforts, including a group that came from my hometown of Memphis, from LeBonheur Children's Hospital. They spent quite a bit of time down there.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. Con. Res. 61.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 61, a resolution recognizing general aviation pilots and the general aviation industry for their contributions in response to the Haiti earthquake relief efforts. As we all know, on January 12, 2010, the country of Haiti suffered a devastating earthquake. Immediately after the earthquake, general aviation pilots began providing transportation for medical staff and relief personnel. More than 4,500 flights were made by general aviators in the first 30 days, and business aircraft alone conducted more than 700 flights, transporting 3,500 passengers and over 1 million pounds of cargo—fully paid for by individual pilots and aircraft owners.

I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize the efforts of the Corporate Aviation Responding in Emergencies organization, called CARE, one of the largest contributors to Haiti response efforts. CARE is a group of volunteers from the business aviation community that coordinate relief flights in response to disasters. It was formed in response to Hurricane Katrina, and participants flew about 175 missions and moved approximately 1,000 people and 250,000 pounds of supplies.

The earthquake in Haiti produced another situation that was the fundamental case for business and general aviation. It needed quick reaction, decentralized response, and efficiency. Business and general aviation was the only response entity that could do all three. CARE Operation Haiti has included more than 750 flights with 4,000 passengers, and over a million pounds of critical medical supplies. CARE passengers have included medical personnel, relief workers, newly adopted children, injured patients, and missionaries. Over 100 aircraft have been activated for the program, flying more than \$5 million worth of flight hours.

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Again, I would like to recognize the contributions of CARE and all those who took part in relief efforts in Haiti. I also would like to extend my deepest sympathies to the victims and families who have been impacted by this devastating disaster.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS).

Mr. EHLERS. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I said much of what I could say on this particular resolution when I discussed the previous one, and noted that it is important to recognize that general aviation is very, very important to our Nation. It serves so many people so well. I will not bother to repeat all the points I made earlier, but I simply want to say that I think this is an excellent resolution, and I hope that everyone in this Chamber will vote for it and that it will go into effect.

Mr. COHEN. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, before we close, I want to take an opportunity, because I don't know if I will have the opportunity on the floor to do it. Mr. EHLERS is retiring during this Congress. When I was a freshman in 2006, he was the head of the Committee on House Administration that helped welcome all the freshmen and get us oriented to Congress, and he was one of the first influences on my experience in Congress. It was an excellent one. You are a gentleman. It's been an honor serving with you, and I thank you for your contributions to the Class of 2006. I wish you Godspeed.

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 61, Expressing the sense of the Congress that general aviation pilots and industry should be recognized for the contributions made in response to Haiti earthquake relief efforts.

On January 12, 2010, Haiti experienced a disastrous earthquake that overwhelmed its disaster relief capabilities. The world responded.

In addition to relief offered by governments from around the world, individual general aviation pilots did what they could to support the relief effort.

To help meet the desperate need for supplies to help those displaced by the earthquake, general aviation pilots made over 4,500 relief flights within the first thirty days after the disaster.

Some 3,500 passengers and 1 million pounds of cargo were transported by large general aviation aircraft, and general aviation pilots in smaller aircraft were able to serve areas that larger aircraft could not access, delivering critical medical personnel and supplies.

This concurrent resolution recognizes the magnanimous efforts of the general aviation community in the response to this terrible disaster. The extraordinary efforts of these general aviation pilots and the general aviation community saved countless lives and helped to ease the suffering of those in need.

The Senate adopted this resolution by unanimous consent on April 29, 2010. On this, the 4-month anniversary of the earthquake, I urge my colleagues to adopt this resolution recognizing the efforts of those who came to the aid of the people of Haiti.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, S. Con. Res.

61, which recognizes the many contributions of the private pilots and the general aviation industry to the Haiti earthquake relief efforts and encourages the continued generosity of general aviation pilots and operators in ongoing humanitarian relief efforts in Haiti.

On January 12, 2010, the Republic of Haiti experienced a devastating earthquake, leaving up to an estimated 300,000 dead and 300,000 injured. It is also estimated that more than 4,500 relief flights were conducted by general aviation aircraft during the 30-day period following the earthquake. Business aircraft transported approximately 3,500 passengers and delivered more than one million pounds of cargo and supplies to the Haitian people. All of this was accomplished through the generosity of individual pilots and aircraft owners.

General aviation aircraft were vital for getting help to smaller communities that were impacted in the Haitian countryside. Light planes landed on shorter airstrips and distributed urgently-needed supplies to medical professionals and people on the ground, bypassing the congested Port-au-Prince airport.

General aviation aircraft and pilots assisted in delivering supplies, including water purification kits, tarps, medical supplies, blankets, and towels. Medical staff and relief personnel were also transported on these aircraft from the United States to Haiti to conduct relief work. Companies, business aviation and private pilots, nongovernmental relief organizations, aviation groups, and others banded together in the earthquake's aftermath to assist in the Haiti relief effort.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. Con. Res. 61.

Mr. COHEN. I would like to ask that all of our Members join in supporting S. Con. Res. 61. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MCCOLLUM). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 61.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF AMERICORPS

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1338) recognizing the significant accomplishments of AmeriCorps and encouraging all citizens to join in a national effort to raise awareness about the importance of national and community service.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1338

Whereas, since its inception in 1994, the AmeriCorps national service program has proven to be a highly effective way to engage Americans in meeting a wide range of local and national needs and promoting the ethic of service and volunteering;